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Jellied fish or meat preservation - by addn. of caprylic acid

monoglyceride and sorbic acid

Patent Assignee: FUSO CHEM IND CO LTD (FUSO) Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

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Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 7485540 A 19740724

Abstract (Basic): JP 51015669 A

Sorbic acid or its salt and caprylic acid monoglyceride are added homogeneously to ellied fish or meat products at any time during the usual manufacturing process. The ratio by wt. of sorbic acid: caprylic acid ester is 20:1-1:2; the amout of sorbic acid and caprylic acid monoglyceride added, is <=2000 and <=1000 ppm, respectively.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF JAPANESE UNEXAMINED PATENT PUBLICATION NO. 51-15669

Date of Publication of Application: February 7, 1976

Application Number: 49-85540

Date of Filing: July 24, 1974

Applicant: Fuso Chemical Industry Co. Ltd.

Inventor: Yoichi Muratsu

Claims:

A method of preserving a fish paste product or a stock farm paste product, characterized in adding sorbic acid or salt thereof and capryl monoglyceride to them while manufacturing the fish paste product or the stock farm paste product.

特

許原

昭和49年 月24日

特許庁長官 斎 夢 英 雄 殿

1. 発明の名称

メイナンネリセイビン ナノナンネリセイビン ホゾンキウネウ水 産 線製品 または 畜産線製品の保存方法

2. 発 明 者

3. 特許出願人

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公開特許公報

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明 組 書

/ 発明の名称 水産練製品または畜産練製品の 保存方法

2.特許請求の範囲

水産練製品または畜産練製品の製造工程中に ソルビン酸またはその塩とカブリル酸モノグリ セリドとを添加することを特徴とする水産練製 品または畜産練製品の保存方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は水産練製品または畜産練製品の保存 方法に関するものであり、水産練製品または畜 産練製品の製造工程中にソルビン酸またはその 塩とカブリル酸モノグリセリドとを添加するこ とを特徴とするものである。

従来より食品の保存剤としては各種のものが 知られているが、水産漿製品(例えば、かまぼ こ、ちくわ、はんぺん等)や畜産練製品(例え はソーセージ等)については専らソルピン酸ま たはその塩(典型的にはカリウム塩)が使用さ れている。しかしてその使用量は厚生省の指示 によりソルビン酸として2000 ppm が最高限度とされている。しかしながら、このように許可されている限度の量では水産練製品、畜産練製品のネト防止には必ずしも充分でないことは周知である。例えばソルビン酸存在下(ソルビン酸として2000 ppm)における培地のpHとネト発生時間の関係は表/に示すとおりである。

赛

pH 時間	/2時間	24時間	36時間	48時間	60時間	7.2時間
7. 0		+	++	+++	+++	+++
6.8	-	+	+	++	+++	+++
6.6	1	-	-	+	++	++
6.4	_	_	-	_	+	+
6.2	-	-	-	-	-	

(註) ネト菌は常法どおり觸製したかまはこを37での恒温器中に120時間放置し採取したものを使用した。このネト菌一白金耳を10分の1に希釈しその希釈液の5mlを20mlを発行つた。またこの代用肉汁 培地にはソルビン酸カリウムをソルビン酸として2000ppm含有し、pHはリン酸で62~7.0に調整した。

一方、低級脂肪酸 モノグリセリドが抗菌性を 有することは既知であり、その中でもカブリル 酸モノグリセリドの抗菌性が最も強いとされて いる。このカブリル酸モノグリセリドのネトに 対する抗菌性は衰*2*に示すとおりである。

	1	1	1	:
7.2時間	‡	‡	‡	+
副部09	‡	‡	+	
開報8ヵ	‡	‡	+	1
3.6時間	‡	+	ı	1
24時間	‡	+	ı	ı
/ 2時間	+	1	1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 0 0 ppm	mdd 0 0 0 /	/ \$ 0 0 ppm	2000pm
	度 時間 / 2時間 34時間 36時間 48時間 60時間	度 時間 / 2時間 24時間 36時間 48時間 60時間 500 bm + ++ ++ +++ +++	展 時間 / 2時間 24時間 36時間 48時間 60時間 20時間 4000bm + ++ ++ ++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ ++	展 時間 / 2時間 24時間 36時間 48時間 60時間 50時間 60時間 60時間 60時間 500 bbm + ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++

(註)上記試験に用いたネト菌の由来、試験方法は表/のそれに확ずる。培地は代用肉汁を用いpH(はるらに調整した。勿論この培地にはソルピン酸(またはその塩)は添加していない。

上配の表より明らかなようにカブリル後そノグリセリドはpR 6 6、 健度 / 500~2000 ppm の健度で有効な抗菌性が認められる。 500 ppm 以上水産に対した場合に対した場合に対した場合に対した場合に対した場合に対した場合に対した場合に対したが、カウリル酸を設置では対したの味がある。 まりの 2000 ppm 以上での変更になりが、成型、では対したのでは、したがの変更用上の使用のを起る。 100~2000 ppm になら有効な抗菌性は、が、かる使用量では、に対する有効な抗菌性は期待できない。

以上のような難点に鑑み本発明者は水産練製品、畜産練製品のネト防止について種々検討、研究を重ねた結果、意外にも、ソルビン酸またはその塩とカブリル酸モノグリセリドとを併用するときは、両者の使用量を著しく減じても非常に優れた抗菌性が発揮され、それぞれの有す

る上記の難点を一幸に克服できることを見出した。ソルビン酸とカブリル酸モノグリセリドとを併用した場合のネトに対する抗酸性は表 3 に示すとおりである。

נוס עור	HE1 7 F	. 70 6 2 (-)

		#K	·	50				
ンルバン駅の砂油製	カプリル鉄モノグリセリドの含有量	/2時間	24時間	36時間	24時間 36時間 48時間	四4909	60時間 72時間 84時間	8年時間
2000ppm	mdd0	-			+	‡	‡	ŧ
2000pm	шфф00/	1		1	1		+	+
2000ppm	\$00pm	1	,	,	,	1	1	
/800ppm	mdd <i>001</i>		,	,	1	ı	+	‡
/800ppm	\$00pm	-	'	1	ı		1	
/\$00ppm	mdd00/	'	,	1	1		+	‡
/\$00ppm	\$00ppm	1		'	,	,	1	,
Mdd000/	mdd00/	ı	,	1	,	+	+	‡
/000ppm	300ppm	ı	,	,	1	1	1	+
/000ppm	\$00ppm	,	,	1	1	1.	1	
Oppm	mad000/	,	+	+	‡	‡	ŧ	‡
				-			_	

|莊)上記賞喚に用いたネト館の由来、英譚方法は表 / のそれに降する。哈地は代用肉汁を用いpH はるるに鶴敷した。

本発明はかかる知見にもとづいて完成されたものであり、水産練製品または畜酸練製品の製造工程中にソルビン酸またはその塩とカブリル酸モノグリセリドとを添加することを特徴とするものである。

本発明方法の実施にあたつてはソルビン酸の

魚のすり身40㎏、馬鈴酱、凝粉2㎏、グルタミン酸ナトリウム800g、トリポリリン酸ナトリウム120g、砂糖800g、食塩 1.2 % および水8㎏の処方を用い常法どおりに 蒸しかまほこを製造し 蓋付きの容器に入れ37 での恒温器中に放置してネト発生を観察した。 なお、その製造工程中溜渡終了の20分前に各種保存

料を加えた。またすべての検体はグルコノデル タラクトンを使用して最終pHをよりに調整した。 結果を表4に示す。

表 4

j	24	48	7.2	96	120	144
Δ	-	+	++	+++	+++	+++
В	_	-	+	++	+++	+++
С	_	_	-		+	· ++
D	_	_	-	-	. +	++
Е	-	+	++	+++	++-	+++

- A:ソルビン酸塩、カブリル酸モノグリセリド各々無添加
- B:ソルビン酸:ソルビン酸カリウム(/:2)の混合物をソルビン酸として2000ppm添加
- 〇:ソルピン酸:ソルピン酸カリウム(/:2)の混合物をソルピン酸として2000ppm、およびカブリル酸モノグリセリド300ppm 添加
- D:ソルピン酸:ソルピン酸カリウム(/:2)の混合物をソルピン酸として/500ppm、およびカブリル酸モノグリセリド300ppm 添加
- E:カプリル酸モノグリセリド/000ppm添加

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5. 添附書類目録

1 通

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Patent Application

Shouwa 49 year (1974) July 24

To: Mr. Hideo Saito, Chief of Patent Office

1. Title of invention

Method for preserving seafood-paste products or meat-paste products

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A22C 11/00

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Patent Specification

1. Title of Invention: Method for preserving seafood-paste products or meat-paste products

2. Claim

Method for preserving seafood-paste products or meat-paste products and it is characterized by adding sorbic acid or its salt and capryl monoglyceride during production process of seafoodpaste products or meat-paste products.

3. Detail Description of Invention

This invention concerns method for preserving seafood-paste products or meat-paste products and it is characterized by adding sorbic acid or its salt and capryl monoglyceride during production process of seafood-paste products or meat-paste products.

Various types have been known as preserving agent for food, however, sorbic acid or its salt (typically potassium salt) have been exclusively used for seafood-paste products (Kamaboko*, Chikuwa*, Hanpen*, etc., for example) and meat-paste products (sausage, for example).

*Translator's note: These are name of Japanese seafood-paste products and there are no English translations (Kamaboko = fish-paste curd on a wooden plate, Chikuwa = fish-paste curd on a banboo stck, Hanpen = whipped fish-paste curd).

However, their usage amount is restricted within 2000 ppm as sorbic acid by an instruction of Ministry of Health and Welfare. However, it is well known that the amount this approved limit is not always sufficient for the prevention of sliming of seafood-paste products and meat-paste products. For example, the relation between pH of culture media and slime generation time under existence of sorbic acid (2000 ppm as sorbic acid) is ash shown in Figure 1.

time 12 hours 24 hours 36 hours 48 hours 60 hours 72 hours рH 7.0 +++ +++ +++ 5.8 ++ +++ +++ 6.6 + ++ ++ 5.4 + + 6.2

Table 1

(Note) For the slime bacteria those collected from a Kamaboko (fish paste curd on a wooden plate) that was produced in normal process and left in an incubator at 37 °C for 120 nours, were used. One scoop of this slime bacteria in a platinum pick was diluted by 10⁷ to 1 and 0.5 ml of this diluted solution was mixed with 20 ml of culture medium (meat bouillon substitute) and flat surface cultivated in a 37 °C incubator. Further, this meat bouillon substitute contained potassium sorbate at 2000 ppm as sorbic acid, and pH was accepted to 6.2 to 7.0 with phosphoric acid.

It is wear known that the anti-bacteria property of sorbic acid type preserving agent is largely affected with pH of food wherein it is used. As it is also apparent with Table 1, satisfactory anti-bacteria property is expected with the use of 2000 ppm at pH 6.2 and under. However, seafood-paste products being made with thus low pH looses jelly strength, so called footing which is an interest of the purpose of the paste products being made with thus low pH looses jelly strength, so called footing which is an interest of the purpose of the purpose products being made with thus low pH looses jelly strength, so called footing which is an interest of the purpose products being made with thus low pH looses jelly strength, so called footing which is an interest of the purpose purpose products being made with thus low pH looses jelly strength, so called footing which is an interest of the purpose purpose

index of quality, which causes significant degradation of quality and ruins product value. Accordingly, most of the seafood-paste products are made at pH 6.5 to 7.0. However, it is also apparent with Table 1, satisfactory anti-bacteria property is will not be obtained at pH 6.5 to 7.0 even using 2000 ppm which is the maximum allowed concentration of sorbic acid.

On the other hand, the fact that lower fatty acid mono-glyceride possesses anti-bacteria property has been known, and among them, capryl monoglyceride is considered to have the strongest anti-bacteria property. The anti-bacteria property of this capryl monoglyceride against slime bacteria is as show in Table 2.

time 72 hours 12 hours 24 hours 36 hours 48 hours 60 hours concentration +++ +++ +++ 500 ppm +++ +++ 1000 ppm + ++ +++ 1500 ppm 2000 ppm

Table 2

(Note) The source and test method of slime bacteria being used for above test is as same as those of Table 1. The meat bouillon substitute was used for the culture medium and pH was adjusted to 6.6. Sorbic acid (or its salt) was of course not added to this culture medium.

As it is apparent by above Table, effective anti-bacteria property is observed with capryl monoglyceride at pH 6.6 and concentration of 1500 to 2000 ppm. However, if the capryl monoglyceride is added to seafood-paste products at 1500 ppm or more, the unique taste of the capryl monoglyceride transfers to the products and starts to taste strange. Also at the concentration at 2000 ppm and higher, paste after the completion of grinding causes so called drooping which causes troubles in production processes such as forming and mounting on board. Accordingly, practical maximum usage amount of the capryl monoglyceride has to be 1000 to 2000 ppm, however, effective anti-bacteria property against the slime bacteria can not be expected at this level of usage.

Considering above difficulties, the inventor had conducted various analysis and research on the prevention of sliming of seafood-paste products and meat-paste products, and as a results, he discovered that if sorbic acid or its salt and capryl monoglyceride are used together, very excellent anti-bacteria property is unexpectedly obtained even if usage amount of both is significantly reduced and it is able to completely overcome the difficulties possessed by individuals. The anti-bacteria property when sorbic acid and capryl monoglyceride are used together is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Content of sorbic acid	Content of capryl monoglyceride	12 hours	24 hours	36 hours	48 hours	60 hours	72 hours	84 hours
2000 ppm	0 ppm	-	-	_	+	++	+++	+++
2000 ppm	100 ppm	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
2000 ppm	500 ppm	_	-	-	_	-	-	-
1800 ppm	100 ppm	-	_	-	-	-	+	++
1800 ppm	500 ppm	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
1500 ppm	100 ppm	-	-	-	_	_	+	++
1500 ppm	500 ppm	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 ppm	100 ppm	_	-	-	-	+	+	++
1000 ppm	300 ppm	_	_	-	-	-	-	+
1000 ppm	500 ppm	-	-	· -	-		-	-
0 ppm	1000 ppm	_	+	+	++	+++	+++	+++

(Note) The source and test method of slime bacteria being used for above test is as same as those of Table 1. The meat bouillon substitute was used for the culture medium and pH was adjusted to 6.6.

As it is apparent with above results, the generation of slime was prevented by adding only 100 ppm of capryl monoglyceride when the maximum allowed amount of sorbic acid, 2000 ppm was used, and similer tendency is observed even if the use of sorbic acid was reduced to 1800, 1500, and 1000 ppm. For example, when 500 ppm of capryl monoglyceride was added and sorbic acid was used together, significantly better ant-bacteria property is obtained even added amount of sorbic acid was reduced to 1000 ppm compared to addition of sorbic acid alone at 2000 ppm. The reason why these significant effect is achieved in not necessarily clear, however, the fact is that unexpected mutual effect is obtained by the use of both together.

This invention was completed based on this knowledge and it is characterized by adding sorbic acid or its salt and capryl monoglyceride during production process of seafood-paste products or meat-paste products.

In embodiment of the method of this invention, non-toxic salts of sorbic acid are used as the saits of sorbic acid, and use of potassium salt is normally desirable. Weight ratio of sorbic acid and capryl monoglyceride is desired to be within a ratio from 20:1 to 1:2. Further, usage amount of the both is 2000 ppm or less for sorbic acid and 1000 ppm or less for capryl monoglyceride. These preservatives may be uniformly added at arbitrary and appropriate timing during the production process of paste products, and for example, adding before crushing the materials (desirably about 20 minutes before) is the best.

In the following, this invention is explained with an embodiment example. Embodiment example

Using a formulation of 40 kg of ground fish, 2 kg of potato starch, 800 g of sodium glutamate, 120 g of sodium tri-poly-phosphate, 120 g of sugar, 1.2 kg of cooking salt, and 8 kg of water, steamed Kamaboko was produced with ordinary process then it was placed in an container with a cover and placed in a 37 °C incubator to observe generation of slime. Further, various preservatives were added 20 minutes before the completion of crushing in the process. Also, all samples were adjusted for the final pH to be 6.5 using glucono-delta-lactone. Results are shown in Table 4.

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Table 4

	24	48	72	96	120	144
Α	-	+	++	+++	+++	+++
В	-	-	+	++	+++	+++
С	-	-	-	-	+	++
D	-	-	-	-	+	++
Е	-	+	++	+++	+++	+++

- A: Both sorbate and capryl monoglyceride were not added.
- B: Added a mixture of sorbic acid and potassium sorbate (1:2) at 2000 ppm as sorbic acid.
- C: Added a mixture of sorbic acid and potassium sorbate (1:2) at 2000 ppm as sorbic acid, and 300 ppm of capryl monoglyceride.
- D: Added a mixture of sorbic acid and potassium sorbate (1:2) at 1500 ppm as sorbic acid, and 300 ppm of capryl monoglyceride.
- E: Added 1000 ppm of capryl monoglyceride.

Assignee of patent: Fuso Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.

Attorney: Tsunetada Adachi

Patent Publication Shou 51-15669(7)

5. List of attached documents

(1) Patent Specification 1 set (2) Proxy 1 set

(3) Drawings 1 set one line deleted

(4)

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